## Mational Republican

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We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

teremeter, possibly precifed by southwest to worthered winds, and went by searmer, close or partly close; 

Tun indications now are that an extra sec of Congress will convene about th

ONE-RALF of the torsign Ministers reside in New York. Their instructions are, we believe to reside at the seat of Government.

Hor crops are valuable things to have about a farm, but a crop which hops as hops the grasshopper crop of Minnesota is not so The fing under Haves shall float over

States, not provinces; over freemen, not sub-jects; but the law must be enforced, and equal rights secured to all. Manen the fifth, of the year 1577, will go down in history as the dawning of an era fraught with the richest fruits of a prosperous and happy people.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD took his last glimpse at the fing yesterday as it moved over the Senate Chamber, but he did not eay whether

the victory was won or two. THE whisky trade has been awful dull in Baltimore since the roughs of the Monumental City left for this place to prevent the inau-

guration of Hayes. THE Commission baving looked at the Electoral count through a blue glass, it is expected that there will soon be a healthful reaction throughout the entire country.

THE splendid demonstration which occurred in this city yesterday and last night, will be intensely interesting to the little smooth faced centleman of Gramerov Park

it is said that Mr. Thous will enter an exposificio protesi against the inauguration of President Hares. To make it forcible he should use the usufruct expression.

Our respect for gold has not diminished by its action within the past few days. The nearer President Harns has approached the White House the nearer gold has gone to par.

FRRVENT prayers were offered yesterday in every city and village in the land for the pro-perity and success of the new Administration There is a God in Israel yet.

As President Haves was taking the oath yesterday, Mr. Tilden sat by his window in Gramercy Park, and solemuly resolved never to again pay for goods until they are delivered

ABRAN HEWITT, after spending \$100,000 and almost bankrupting his health in an effort to elect Mr. TH.Dun, now retires from the Democratic National Committee the worst abused man in America.

We have keptour Cabinet slate quiet for the past three days, but will soon present it to the public and show them a list that will make every lover of his country dance with irrepressible joy.

THE President's salary remains at \$50,000 per annum, and the American people aregiad of it. It was only the partiesn and parsi-monious meanness of the House that cy r have attempted its reduction.

There is one consolation that now comes to the American people like the balm of Gilead, and it is the fact that Spurnogn, that emotional type of a poorly-balanced hu manity, can give his tongue a holiday.

MR. TH.DEN, sitting lovely by his window American people, and sighed,
"Farewell vain world, with all your stuff,
At best you are nothing but a puff;
Tou have humbugged me quife enough."

PRESIDENT HAVES marched into the White House yesterday amidst the acclamations of fifty thousand people. May God bless the Buckeys Hero of the greatest political fight ever fought in the arens of American

How quiet the Democracy were yesterday. They have about made up their minds to come in out of the rain of partizan prejudice and aid in building up a grand Administration whose benign influence shall reach into ever quarter of the civilized world.

MEN may talk about the evils arising fro the fleree compaign through which we have just passed, still the fact remains incontro-vertible that had a not been for this great contest the American people would have re-mained for wer ignorant as to who has the

Tax per manent pacification of the country. upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights, is now the one subject, in our public affairs, which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme import ance .- President Hayer' Inaugural Address

THE experiation of American beef from New York to London, in huge refrigerators, has become a well-recognized item of trade and is rapidly growing into gigantic pro The rooms of a large warehouse on the Thames, and is preparing them for the reception of whole cargoes of beef, which, already frozen, requires to be kept so or it will spoil. The English butchers are in a perfect fury, and to prejudice the public against the American article, they lay out for sale the oldest, scrawniest, poorest and toughest beef they have, labelling it "From America," but the best explanation of the fiftee of the transfer of the fiftee of best evidence of the effect of the new imporis seen in the fact that the price of English beef has materially declined since the American article was placed in competition.

Tun evils which afflict the Southern States only be removed or remedied by the united harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard. And while in duty bound and fully mined to protect the rights of all by every Con-stitutional means at the disposal of my AJ ministration, I am sincerely auxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of hopest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citi-zens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in shalf of the great purpose to be accomplished .- President Hayes' Inaugural Address.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF PRESI DENT HAYES.

The country will recognize in the inau gural message of President HAVES the clear, calm and consistent utterances of one accustomed to deal with questions of State. and capable of their mastery. There is no attempt at rhetorical display and no dainti ness in proceeding to the subject in hand, but a plain, outspoken statement of our needs and necessities, and of an excess determination to adopt the proper measures of relief.

The policy indicated for the adjustment of the difficulties in the disputed Southern States is true to the promises of his letter of acceptance, and will be a grateful announcement to the troubled communities which have waited long for the emancipation it assures them from the despotism of exotic rule. With intention to be specifically understood on this head, the President has not spoken in the ordinary language so often used in State papers, which may mean something or nothing as subsequenevents should dictate, but in unambiguous terms and emphasis. Thus:

"And while in duty bound, and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every Constitutional means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence is favor of honest and efficient local selfgovernment, as the true resource of these States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. "

It will be observed that the Presiden was particular to italicise the prefix "self," in its qualification of government, so that it should convey peculiar significance; and its obvious meaning is that he desires to see in the South local governments of Southern creation and support, and not local governmen's erected and maintained by strangers to the soil. The emphasis applied gives the word a double force. The governments to be approved are not to be merely local self-governments in the common acceptation of the language, as being restricted to certain limits, but they are to be more than that ; governments of these States sustained by the Southern people for themselves, and not by outside domination. And that his meaning may not be mistaken, he qualifies his position still further by declaring that they are to be encouraged for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of the citizens of those States. Hence it is clear as the purpose is pure and patriotic, that he will use his just powers in relieving those states from the influences which now distract

them, by discouraging further attempt to administer their governments by State officers who, while they have been legally elected under existing laws, do not, in reality, represent the people, and can only succeed in perpetuating strife. How this will be effected is not intimated, but that it will be done is frankly stated. The principle upon which the action will proceed has nothing in the world to do with the question of the legitimacy of the authority to be withdrawn, or prevailed upon to retire. No matter how clearly elected, it is still unwarranted, because it is not based upon the consent of the substance and property of the State, but upon irresponsible suffrage against the interests of there, and in opposition to the peace and welfare of the States and of the United States. The comprehensive proposition is that, even though persons from the North can go into the South in such numbers as that, combining with the colored people as against the original inhabitants, they may carry the election and control the local governments, still, it is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, and ir. no case to be counte nanced or encouraged by the General Government, but, on the contrary, to be condemned and left to succeed or fail as the people of the States affected shall ultimately decide. The right of emigration is not denied by the postulate, nor the right of the blacks to vote against their old masters, if led thereto by intelligent action But it is denied that any class of adven-

zens, and use them both for its own advancement, and to their detriment. The other subjects touched upon in the message, although ordinarily important, do not require present consideration. There is a natural reference to the manner in which the contest was decided, the conclusion being in harmony with the views of the whole people, if we alone except the few Representatives, who outraged their constituencies and violated law by voting gainst the decision of the Commission. It is to be hoped that the memory of the unhappy events of the past three months will soon pass out of mind, never to be brought back for evil purposes; and it is almost certain to be the case, when the enlarged statesmanship we predict is to characterize the Administration has had time to yield its appropriate fruits.

turers, seeking that elevation abroad they

are refused at home, shall invade a State

for the sole purpose of taking advantage

nd ignorant citi

We confess to deep interest in the result of the steps to be taken toward a pacification of the country; for in our judgment they are to give the chief distinction the Administration will achieve; and as we have taken a leading part in the discussion of the policy and prospects in advance, we are gratified that our views have been sustained by the message. We took our stand on the questions involved, on principle; and although opposed and censured by many of our political associates, we have now the satisfaction of approval. And this leads us to add that, believing the true in terests of journalism lie in devotion to principle rather than to party, it is our intended in the future to be governed in all and although opposed and censured by

cases by considerations of right and justice. While abating nothing in our fidelity to party, we shall advocate its cause most efficiently when we do so, by insisting that it shall adhere to that course which will best subserve the interests of the country

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SOUTH The South is happier to-day than it has been for twenty years, for it is far more in terested in the good it is to receive than in the party who is to dispense it. The South needs simple justice in legislation and in the enforcement of the laws. This fac-Governor Haves appreciates, and he will seize the golden opportunity now offered him for increasing the peace and prosperity of the American people everywhere, espe-cially those who have so long been under a cloud in the South. He will, undoubt-edly, in making his Southern appointments, select only men who live in the South, and are identified with its material interests, and respected by the people. In selecting men for local Federal offices, he will not hesitate in appointing Democrats, when the best interests of the country and the people will be subserved by so doing. To confirm these statements we have simply to refer to his splendid inaugural ad-

SOLICITOR-GENERAL PHILLIPS. We see the name of this emment gentle man connected with a position in the Cabi-net, and sincerely hope he may be selected as one of the Constitutional advisers of the Government, if North Carolina shall be

adjudged to be entitled to the place. No man from the South can pretend No man from the South can pretend greater claims than General Prillling, who lays no claim at all, but is spoken of by his friends simply as an appointment "eminently fit to be made." Almost a native of the State (having gone there with his parents when but a mere child) he is identified with all the interests of the State, and familiar with all the interests of the State, and familiar with all the wants of the nation. But, if he is not invited to the Cabinet, we hope at least to see him requested to continue in his present position, if he will consent to remain. The judicial interests of the Government can have no safer guardian.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ROAD. There is a cloud here and there on the political horizon, but in spite of these Pres-ident HAYES assumes the Chief Magistracy of the nation at a most auspicious time. The soldier-President who preceded him has had a stormy experience, and the path which lies before him is rugged and difficult. LINCOLN was the President horn of the agitation of the slavery question, GRANT the President born of revolution, HAYES the President of what we hope may prove the era of restoration to prosperity, peace and good will.

Blue Glass Cures

Perhaps no theory was ever presented to the consideration of the American public, which has attracted such universal attention as the blue glass theory. The newspaper talk and social goespe about blue glass has taken a thousand different phases, and worked out quite as many results. The medicinal power of the blue glass has been exaggrated and ridiculed, gravely considered and lightly estimated. General PLEASANTON, who discovered and put into practical use the virtues of the blueglass, has related some marvelous cases where its powers have triumphed. He tells of wonderful cures, where invalids have been snatched from the grave and brought back to the vigor and strength of manhood. The cruel pains of inflammatory rheumatism have vanished before the magic power of its benign influence. Aching teeth have been quietted; nervous prostration built up in a day; bilious colic utterly annihilated, and one instance where a very weak Alderney calf was in four months developed into a strong and vigorous buil. Other in stances of the efficacy of this great discovery have also been given to the public, such as timated. General PLEASANTON, who disco have also been given to the public, such as where twenty grape vines in their second year, after being set out under the blue glass, bore 1,300 pounds of splendid fruit: another where female felines have born young at the age of ten months when place I under blue glass. Again, a weak child, weighing but 3½ pounds at birth, weighed at the end of four months 32 pounds—the light in this in-stance having been transmitted through blue curtains. Two Major-Generals afflicted with gout were cured in three days. A young lady whose hair had come out regained all hor treases. And to these might be added various other curse of severe aliments, which we have no space here to recapitulate.

Specie Payments and Foreign Trade.
When foreign trade is against us, and specie
is leaving the country very fast, it is poor policy for the banks to continue specie payments
till they have so impoverished themselves and the nation that they are obliged to suspend. In such a case they should require thirty days notice when currency is presented for redempion in specie. This would enable the banks to consider and take proper action, and meet its paper without suspension. Under the present system, when the banks resume, the Comptroller of the Currency should have the power to grant this indulgence to the banks, f he thinks the case requires it, and, with the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, to su pend specie payments. Then foreign mercantile debts could not increase, and the Government could devise some measure of revenue in the interest of labor and the welfare of the country to restore the monetary equilibrium and restore specie payments. The national debt, and interest to be paid in Europe, is sufficient drain on our specie till it is paid, and when you add to this our State, municipal and railroad debts, it is renormous. Still, with a sariff to protect labor, our manufacturors must prosper and seek a foreign market to balance. Four years of free trade will suspend all the banks is the country at any time, and it is certainly to the interest of foreign nations that we do not suspend, and that our imports should be regular, steady and promptly paid; but, whenever we can manu-facture any article cheaper than other countries, repeal the duties on said article and

enter it on the free list. Ir DAVID DUDLEY FIELD should be thrown upon his own resources in a country town, away from the thieves and rascals of a great city, he could not earn his sustenance by the practice of law. This assertion is based upon the manner in which he managed the Transaction

Destructive Fire in St. Louis 87. Louis, March 5 .- Last night the large

## UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION

The doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol were thrown open long before the hour announced in the programme, the pressure about the entrance being almost unbearably great, and as room as the throng could pass through the deers and corridors and reach the Senate Chamber that place was filed both above and below, and by 11 o'cles, outside of the Hiplomatic Gallery and a few seats on the Goor, there was not an inch of room to spare. Outside the bar of the Senate seats were arranged for the members of the Houses, and they were among the earlier ones filled. The Senate scate proper were occupied by Senators. Store, and they seem singled the London the Senate scate proper were occupied by Senators. Store the Senate scate proper were occupied by Senators, Sconture-Sect, and its. Senatiors. Store the Houses, and they were among the early a proper were occupied to the House, and they were among the carlier ones. It is a senate with the Senate scate, and the head to be senate and increase of the senate scate proper were completed to leavy furniting uphotstered in purple Territory of the three senates. The senate scate proper was a senate to the senate of the senate of

attired in full diplomatic uniform, trimmed with gold iace, with a bright rod fex on his head and a clashing salers at his aide, entered the Diplomatic uniform, the saler at the saler at

sinson and chapping of hanois, continuing until the hammer came down and the party were seated.

Frayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which Mr. Gonnaw, Secretary of the Senate, Corder and called upon the Chief Che Senate to order and called upon the Chief Che Senate to order and called upon the Chief Che Senate the Senate However the Chief Che Senate However the Chief Che Senate However and offered a resolution providing that in order to perfect the organization of the Senate, which was read.

Alt. BAMLIN arose and offered a resolution providing that in order to perfect the organization of the Senate, Senator However administer the outle of office to Mr. Senator However and that he be elected President pre temper.

The resolution was adopted and Senator However, the order of the perfect the Cherk to eall the new Mr. However the Charlest the Charlest American Chapter of the Charlest Charlest Charlest Chapter of the Charlest Charle

objection to the easth being administered to manage of the control Kellogg.

r. CAMERON (Pa.), thought all the cases
better lie over till to morrow, as there were
strai of them, and not occupy the time of the

several of them, she not occupy the several of them, and the several to deep control of the several to deep control of the several of the several occurs, he was several occurs, and the several occurs of cereton of cereton of the delay it would be better to let the objections all ge to-

would be better to let the objections all gw together.

Mr. friURMAN said he mails the suggestion
of that it might be known to which benators the
resolution would apply. He would, however, withdraw the amendment.

Mr. HUGY suggested that the names of those
Scuators whose seats will be consessed be read
for information. The resolution was then adopted,
only Mr. Hoov voting no.

The CHA if said there were two sets of credentials from bouth Carolina and only one vacancy,
that if the control of the seat of the control
of the CHA and he objected to the gentlemen from Abbama and Mississipple being sworn
in for good reasons which had come to his
knowledge.

knowledge.
The CHAIR said that this completed the list of Senators to be sworn in, and the Sergeant at The Las Alk said that this completed the list of Senators to be sworn in, and the Sergrant at. Arms would now inform the Vice-President-elect sworn into office granted that he might be sworn into effect granted that he might be sworn into effect of the third and the center door with the Vice-President is earning on the arm of Senator McCascrav, one of the Committee of Arrangements, and they proceeded to the desk, where Mr. Faray introduced the Vice-President, who was reserved with appliance. Mr. Wherkins poke as follows:

Senators: Official station ever brings with it of the control o

of which I know I may safely rely, when you shall be satisfied of the rectifude of my infunctions.

I shall be assisted of the rectifude of my infunctions and the satisfied of the rectifude of my infunctions and the same shall be satisfied by the s

Mr. MORTON moved that when the Senate journ, it be to meet on Wednesday next, at cive o'clock.

adjourn, it be to meet on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. HAMLAN suggested that it would be bester to meet to morrow, as when the Committee wasted upon the Freedont he may inform immediately, analy to communicate with them immediately, analy to communicate with them also be in seasour. Mr. An electron the Sanate to be in seasour. Mr. An electron that the hour of the motion in order to give the President, into the would sathsfraw the motion. Mr. Mirchell, effered a resolution that the hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 m. until farther or cered. Adopted and at 1:20, on motion of Mr. Isvalle, the Schate adjourned to 12 s'clock to morrow.

## THE INAUGURAL

lady friend, who was evidently a new acqu

thee. Arrival of the Procession.

The procession arrived at the Capitol about the half-past eleven o'clock. Filing around the borth side of the Capitol, the divisions were drawn up in order before the platform. President Hayes, with the ex-President and Cabinet, were secorted immediately to the President's room in the Capitol. A salute was fired upon the arrival of the procession. the procession.
The Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber.

The Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber.
At ten minutes to it o'clock the lipjemaxist
Corps, which had assembled in the murble resun,
were unhered into the Senate by the Sergeant-siArms, and to the seats assigned to them at the
right of the President's desk. Sir Edward thermtion, the dean of the corps,
way into the Senate, and ramagned standing
until all were seated. The members of the corps,
with one or two executions, were attired in

way into the Sensie, and remanded standing until all were seated. The members of the corts, with one or two exceptions, were attired in brilliant court costumes. They were literally covered with lace and gold.

The following members of the Legations were present: Senor Don Manuel R. Garcia, Count Landislas Hayos, Mr. Maurice Detissee, Countellor A. P. de Carvalpo, Senor Don Ignaed Zeutepo, Senor Doster Santings Pereir, Senor Don Vincent Dardee, Mr. J. H. de Hegermann Lindercrone, Mr. A. Sar tholdi, Mr. Kurd Von Schleiser, Senor Dom Vincent Dardee, Mr. J. H. de Hegermann Lindercrone, Mr. A. Sar tholdi, Mr. Kurd Von Schleiser, Senor Don Vincent Dardee, Mr. J. H. de Hegermann Lindercrone, Baron Albert Blanch Dom Vicente Dardon, Mr. Elsna H. Allen, Mr. Stophen Preston, Baron Albert Blancia Mariscal, Mr. de Pistel, Senor Doctor Iwa Adam Cardenas, Senor Don Jose Machain, Corsnel Don Manuel Freyre, Baron de Sontanna, Mr. Nich clas Shishkin, Senor Don Josen Machain, Corsnel Don Manuel Freyre, Baron de Sontanna, Mr. Nich clas Shishkin, Senor Don Jose Machain, Corsnel Don Manuel Freyre, Baron de Sontanna, Mr. Nich clas Shishkin, Senor Don Jun B. Dalla Cotta, of Venezuela.

At ive minutes to twelve the members of the Supreme Court arrived, and were ushered in, Iraded by the Marshai of the Supreme Court Lifef, Justice Waite headed the Justices, Jadig Davis led his little son in with him.

Promittly at mont the door was opened, and the Presidential party was ushered in, The Ser grantat. Arms, of the Senate advanced to the bar in front of them. Ex-President Grant and President Hayes, walked side by side to the bar of the Senate, sullevand by the members of the Cabinet, the President's aide, and in the rear of all a police secort. As the Presidential party ended every one present in the chamber arove, and remained standing during the delivery of an earnest exhortation by the chaplain of the Senate. Dr. Sanuleriand, The

party ended every one present in the chamber arove, and remained standing during the delivery of an earnest exhertation by the chapter of the Scnate, Dr. Sunderland, The Secretary of the Senate them read the proclamation of the President calling for an extra session of the Senate when the proclamation of the President calling for an extra session of the Senate.

The usual formalities were then gone through with by which Senator Ferry was chosen as President pre-tem, and the oath was administered to him by Senator Howe.

President pretem, and the oath was administered to him by Senator Howe.

The Senate was then organized and the regular business was the swearing in of Senators. When Judge Davis, the Senator-circut from Illinois, was called, he left his seat as a member of the Supreme Court, and throwing aside his gown, did not again resume that seat after the oath was administered. About 12:46 the business of orwanisms the Senator.

that sat after the coll was administered. About 12th the business of organizing the Senate having been disposed of, THE VICE-PRESIDENT elect. Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, was essented into the Senate Chamber by Senator McCreery, and preceeding to the President's desk, was formally introduced to the Senate as the Vice-President of the United States. of the United States. Mr. Wheeler make a short address in relation to his daties as Vice-Presi-dent. The Senate was then adjourned, and a rush was made from the galleries to secure places on the platform to witness the formsi m-auguration of the President. The several hodies occupying seats in the Senate Chamber were formed in processesion and proceeded to the plat-form.

form.

The Innuguration.

Upon the large temporary platform which had been erected on the eastern portice but a amail party of ladier and gentlemen I ai gathered, the efficers having charge of the doors leading thereto being very sparing in granting a parage even to those having the necessary credentials. The first intimation that the times necessary in the dot that the great event of the day was size. that, I never immatton tax the tumenes growed had that the great event of the day was close at hand, was the appearance of the judges of the Supreme Court, who descended down the steps slowly and unjectically, proceeded by their cierk, Mr. Middleton, who carried the field Blvie upon which the President-elect was to take the oath of the court of the court

Mee.
After the Judges of the Supreme Court came the Diplomatic Corps, and not far behind, the President-elect, arm.in.arm with President (Iran). No some did the people catch a glimpse of the well-known features of their new Chief Magiernetethan they said up a shout that reached and reverberated all over the wide expanse in front of the Chpitch.

and reverberated all over the wide expanse in front of the Capitol.

Reaching the platform, President Haves forthwith began the dilivery of his address, which he read from mannaerity with great posturenessand carnestness of manner, although it was utterly impossible even for those on the platform, not immediately beside him, to hear a word he said. The following is President Hayes' INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
FILLOW-CLYLKENSE—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compilance with usage, to amounce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now which ye mage the public attention, by which it is my device to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irre vocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our insti-tutions and essential to the welfare of our

THE OLD LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE At the outset of the discussions which pre-ceiled the Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my senti-ments in regard to several of the important qua-tions which then appeared to demand the con-sideration of the country. Following the exam-ple, and it part adopting the language, of one of my predicessors, I with now, when every motive for mirrepresentation has passed away, to repeat my predicessors, I wish now, when every motive for misroprescontain has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and under stand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and diment task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government so lar as depends, under the Consti-tution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the ma-tion.

PUTURE SOUTHERN POLICY. The permanent pacification of the The permanent pacification of the country, upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject, in our public atfairs, which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremend-

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremend-ous revolution which has passed over the South-ern States still remain. The immeasurable buselts which will surely follow, sooner or ater, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution, have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrasing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still importrished and the inestimable bleasing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully em-joyed. Whatever difference of opinion may ex-ist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear, that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the im-perative necessity required by all the varied in-teres's, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local govern-

perative necessity required by all the varied in-terra's, public and private, of those States. But it must not be brigotten that only a local govern-ment which recognises and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government.

With respect to the two distinct races whose jeculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorative complications and per-plicatives which exist in those States, it must be a reversiment which such as the interests of both government which guards the inter races carefully and equally. It must be a gov-ernment which subunits loyally and heartly to the Constitution and the laws-the laws of the matten and the laws of the States themselves-accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Com-stitution as it is.

the spirit of the Coursitation, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party intercets lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into in significance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfairs of those States of the Union, is the question of government or no sev-erament, of social order and all the peacetal in-dustries and the happiness that belong to it, or a return to harbarsim. It is a question in which severy ettires of the nation is deeply interested. return to hardnesse. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partians sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fallow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country shid a common the interests of a common country shid a common the interests of a common country shid a country country shid a country shi

emanity are dear humanny are dear.

The THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large protion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of culturability, upon an equal footing of their former masters, could not occur. inotting of their former mastern, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emanequated race, by their former masters, and by the General Covernment, the author of the set of emancipation. That it was a wise, past and Providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That meral collegation revite upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has smanequated, and to protect them in the employment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally afuncted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and

or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflet the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonions effects of both races, actuated by motives of mutual epigathy and regard. And while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutions means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of biomet and efficient local cet/c. government as the true reasource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their eithern. In the effect I shall make to accomplish this purpose I sak the cordial co-cycration of all who chernol an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party lies and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of restoring the South, it is not the political stransin along the South, it is not the political stransin along the south, it is not the political stransin along the south, it is not the political stransin along the south, it is not the political stransin along the south and only meet and describe the considerate care of the National dovernment within the just limits presented by the Constitution and wise political species and describe. Surreasts and surreasts of the enemary, the the improvement of the intellectual and ment condition of the people. Universal suffrage show direct upon of the property of re that suffrage show direct on support of free reclosed by this State Conference of the the State Conference of the state of the state of the conference of the State Conference of the control of the State Conference of the control of the Sta

tion of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end, liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the Shats therefore, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the collect people both and equally, and to put first my best effects in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the collect near the distribution between North and South, to the end that we may have not neverly a united. North or a United South, but a entire country.

Like the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a return not increty as to certain abuses and peacities of so-called others! patronage, which have come to have the manction of range in the servical department of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself; a return to the principles and peacities of the Government. They neither supecied nor desired from public off-orest any variation. especied nor desired from public offi-cers any partitum service. They meant that public officers should ove their whole ser-vice to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his ten-ure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his daties antisfactory. They hold that appointments to office were not to be unadenor expected merely as rewards for partians acrisors, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being en-titled in any represet to the security. tstled in any respect to the

titled in any respect to the control of such ap-pointments.

The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a poundment place to the subject of refere of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity, in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the experience of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are vir-tually pledged to give it their unsecured suptually pledged to give it their un

port.

The President of the United States of nece
owes his election to office to the suffrage
realous labors of a political party, the men
of which cherich with arder, and regard as o

of which cherish with ardor, and regard as of ex-cential importance, the principles of their party, organization. But he should strive to be always musful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In intrherance of the reform we reek, and in other important respects a chance of great im-portance. I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of any years for the Presidential office, and Serbooling a re-elec-tion.

the Presonatal office, and Serbading a re-slee-tion.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarraisment and positization which we have enforced during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and mar-uncturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, IST, still continuous. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are incications all around us of a coming change to prosperious times.

Upon the currency question, intimately ex-mected as it is with this topic, I may be permit-ted to repeat here the statement in the in my let-ter of acceptance, that, in my paign on, the feet-ing of uncertainty inseparable from a return-able paper currency, with its dis mations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prospersors times. The only sale paper cur-

to presperous times. The only rafe o to prespectors times. The only safe paper con-rency is one which retra upon a cosh basis, and is at all times and promptly convertible man only. I adhere to the views heretadire expressed by me in taver of Compressional legi-lat on in behalf of an early recumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the

satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the causity imperatively demand it.

O'RE INTERNATIONAL EMACHICE.

Pateing from these remarks upon the conditions of our own country, to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded, by the informational complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of moninterference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in post times, and ought to be strictly observed.

The policy imagazated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the pressure abeneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by ether nations.

It, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my Administration arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition.

interests as well as the public se

arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to sid in their retilement in the same peacetul and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations so the world. Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest, marked by the expinemen-which neadly attends the contest, have

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political countest, marked by the exhicusaru-which usually attends the contests between great political parties, whose members esponse and advents with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, is one respect extraordinary, save in the closeneous and consequent uncertainty of the result.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.
For the first time in the history of the country For the nest time in the history of the country, it has been deemed lean, in view of the peculia-circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the count-ing of the Elections wides should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this pur-nose.

Pose. That tribunal—established by law for this sole That tribunal—established by law for this sole purpose, it is members, all of them, men of long-established in the super-frequency of beneficial foundation, the super-frequency of beneficial foundations, the super-frequency of beneficial foundations of the super-frequency of such obedience to the letter and equally from both positional parties;

its deliberations enlightened by the recearch and arguments of able countel—was entitled to the ballest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited fix, and accepted as legality constitute by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of list where the arrival and is racely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the massecessoil party in the contest.

The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute, in precard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than to the proper course to be pursual in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejecting.

Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the precidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general equipment of the sequence of the nation ought surely to follow.

leve.

It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of smirrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in the kirkery of a great nation, in the milist of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party turnship to yield the issue of contest of admirates oversible to the former of justment according to the forms of law.

paramena according to the forms of law.

CONCLUSION.

Looking for the guidance of that Divine Hand
by which the destinies of nations and individuals
are shaped, I call upon you. Senators, Representaires, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unter with me in an examet effort to where, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of flore, but upon the loving dereution of a free people, "and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest founda-tions, that peace and happmens, truth and jus-tice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

During the delivery of Mr. Hayes' address, ex-President Grant sat immediately behind him, and applanded certain portions of it, notably that relating to the conservative policy to be observed toward the Southern States.

After Mr. Mayes had concluded, Chief Justice Waite advanced and administered the each of white prescribed in the Constitution of the United

se prescribed in the Constitution of the United

affice prescribed in the Constitution of the United Sta'es.

Atter the Coremonies.

Upon the conclusion of the ecromonies at the Capitol. President Hayes was eccepted back to the White House, and was then formally in stalled as its legal occupant.

When the Presidential party returned to the White House, lunch was prepared and in waiting forthom. The lunch party consisted of President Hayes, wife and daughter, ex-President and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Fred. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Jesse Grant, Secretary and Mrs. Casero. Secretary Morrill, the Commissioners of the District, and Colonel and Mrs. Grant were driven to the residence of Secretary Fish, where they will remain as guests for a few days. President and Mrs. Grant were driven to the residence of Secretary Fish, where they will remain as guests for a few days. President and Mrs. Hayes entered in full possession of the Mansion preterday afternoon, No callers were received except the members of the Ohio party accompanying President Hayes to this city, to whem he gave a special reception.

Hotel Arrivals.

Henry L. Wishman, B. Louist, D. Schuutt, A. lembewat, C. H. State, L. Louist, D. Schuutt, A. lembewat, C. H. State, B. Louist, D. Schuutt, A. lembewat, C. H. State, B. Satehalder, Norfolk, Virginia; John B. Hathaway, New York, D. Futhe, Sew York; L. Cherce, New York, C. Rockwell, New York; R. Warren, New York; C. Rockwell, New York; R. Warren, New York; C. Rockwell, New York; P. Johnson, Maryland; W. J. Faries, Philadelphia; J. Dobblas, Jr., Philadelphia; J. Dobblas, Jr., Philadelphia; J. Dobblas, Jr., Philadelphia; J. Dobblas, Jr., Philadelphia; J. Carl, New York; C. Carl, and wife, Philadelphia; J. Schull, J. S. L. Thompson, Virginia; J. R. State, and S. L. Carlette, Leiorgatows; W. D. Kercham, Ponnativania; J. W. Leves y Beng, and Philadelphia; R. Daker, and W. Leves, Philadelphia; R. Daker, and W. Leves, Philadelphia; A. Daker, A. W. Leves, Philadelphia; A. S. L. Thompson, Virginia; J. W. Leves, Philadelphia; A. Philadelphia; A. Philadelphia; A. Charlette, Philadelphia; A. Charlette, Philadelphia; A. Philadelphi Hotel Arrivals.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

42-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS STOPPING IN the day are requested to meet at WILLARD'S have EL to day (TUESDAY) at 20 citest, for the purpose of calling on the Prevident at 3 o'clock.

me-it

ar GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S PAGE
The greatest Journal of the age. No. 2, 3 and 3

are new on sale on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite
imperial Rodel. are now on cale on Punnsylvania avenue, mis-li-imperial Rode.

Ag-THE EXPCUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE Insan uration Cube-talon is requested to meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Bronklean Club, 122 Francylvania avenue, this (TOEsibAY) even-ical To check. Every member of the Assisting that the check are proposed to meet at the same placer and here. Frank T. HOWE, See'y Ex. Com. 1842.

984. The PATENT (STEEL) SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS make your shoes lad twice as long, and prevent you from aligning. For sale everywhere, and by the inventor, is at these instruments and the sale waters methods.

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COLD SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
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Back, &c., instantify disappear when Fluid LightRing is applied. Sold at Coughin's Drug Soure.

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Coughila's Temple Brug Stave, F and Minn
awadership prices.
aer FRENUR, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIO
Attacks for ladies' todat use at Coughilin's Temple
Drug Stave.

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by Iv. A. Frait, graduate of Oblo College, Obact Surgery, and of the Rankan Medical College, ObEAU setting children's beets, 20 cans. Jeli-47

EAU setting children's beets, 20 cans. Jeli-47

Extracting children's teeth, Decama. Jensel 42 NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELEVION for Directors of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America for the emissing vice will be held at the office of the Company. See the Company of the MI-NE POR SABBATH AFTERNOON,

AT \$30 O'CLOCK, IN LINCOLN HALL, GOSPEL MEETING YOUNG MEN.

Music by Y. M. C. A. quartette, Congregational inging, led by cornet and organ, 1821 Asr S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., LOAN AND COMMISSION BACKERS.
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